

The Debate in the Senate on the French Congratulatory Resolutions.

MR. HANNEGAN'S SPEECH.

We have not this morning for the whole of the interesting debate in the Senate on Thursday, on the resolution of congratulations to the French people; but we cheerfully make space for the very eloquent speech of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Hannegan, who introduced the resolutions in response to the President's message. We will endeavor at an early day to give the whole of this interesting debate.

Mr. HANNEGAN said: I will not detain the Senate by entering into any details of the events which we have all read in the newspapers with regard to what has recently transpired in France. It is enough to refer the senator from Connecticut to those details, as furnishing an answer to the objection that nothing has been done to warrant congratulations from America to France.

Mr. NILES. The senator entirely misunderstood me. I said that the resolution of the senator from Ohio went beyond anything that had been done. Mr. HANNEGAN. I am happy to hear the explanation of the senator, although I still differ with him in his construction of the resolution. The senator from New Hampshire expressed the hope that the French people might be enabled to persevere, even unto the shedding of blood. To that I respond, if it be necessary. But I fervently trust in God that not one drop of human blood may flow in this great revolutionary struggle.

Mr. HALE. I said that I desired the French people would be faithful unto death.

Mr. HANNEGAN. That, of course, implies the shedding of blood. But I trust no neck will be brought to the block—that no human misery, but that unnumbered human happiness may flow from this great movement.

And now, sir, it is due to the honorable senator from Ohio and myself, that I should make a brief explanation of the message of the President, which I communicated to us on Monday last, it was, on my motion, referred to the committee on foreign relations, and I then stated to the Senate that it was not my intention to interfere with his resolution. I will carry out my purpose in that respect; for, although, as the organ of the committee, I reported the resolutions which have been read this morning, and although I prefer them, as they go further in expressing my views, yet I will not place myself in a position in which I can, for an instant, be suspected of public or private treachery. I suggested to the senator from Ohio, in the morning when he introduced his resolution, that he had better do it at once. I then committed myself to his resolution; and I shall carry out the committee by any vote which may be called on to give. The resolutions of the committee on foreign relations, indeed, express the same sentiments and feelings as the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, and entirely accord with resolutions which have been passed by other committees of this body. My friend from New York, [Mr. Dix], they all embody public sentiment, and no more. All convey nothing more than what fell from the lips, and came fresh and warm from the hearts of every day-laborer around your Capital grounds, as he exchanged congratulations and shook hands with his associate, on the intelligence of these glorious events. My friend from Ohio, however, with characteristic boldness—any man, who says loudly, worthily, when the great principles of human liberty at stake—came forward the moment that the tidings reached us, and gave notice of his intention to introduce such a resolution. As the originator, then, of this procedure, to him belongs the credit, let the details be what they may, of the action which the Senate may adopt. And here I may, without impropriety, remark, that from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] is chiefly due the credit of the resolutions reported from the committee. His valuable suggestions in the committee room, and his share of their preparation to little more than drafting them. But this, of course, is the consequence either to him or to myself. Neither of us seeks the "bubble reputation" which is to be gained at the point of a resolution. He, I know, is above it; and I trust I am.

The senator from Connecticut [Mr. Baldwin] remarked the other day, that there were no precedents for this procedure. I think that if he will look back to the period of the first revolution in France, he will discover a precedent in the conduct of Washington himself. When Louis XVI. came to the General Assembly, then President of the United States, the fact that he had signed the constitution dictated to him by the National Assembly, and that he had given to the French people an extension of the elective franchise and other privileges before unknown, Washington, in a brief message, announced the intelligence to Congress, and it was responded to in separate resolutions by the two houses, which were transmitted by the President to the King of France. When, at a later period, the establishment of a republic broke the downfall of Robespierre and Marat, we refrained from transmitting congratulatory resolutions, the reason, as will be fresh in the recollection of senators, was, that we were then in imminent danger of collision with France.

Mr. BALDWIN. Will the senator allow me to remark whether there be any precedent of a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, in the name of the American people, requesting the President to transmit the resolution to the King of France? Mr. HANNEGAN. I know of no instance of a joint resolution, but the separate resolutions to which I have alluded were of the same import. But I frankly confess, that I dislike the word "precedent," when we are engaged in legislating on such a subject as this! The reason why no precedent has been preserved, is, that the event itself is without precedent. I have, indeed, heard objections urged in high quarters. The distinguished senator from South Carolina has expressed the opinion that we had better defer our action. The resolution of the Senate upon the immediate action of the Senate upon these resolutions, I have weighed, as I feel they deserve, with the utmost seriousness. At one time I was inclined, and so expressed myself to the senator, my friend from Ohio—to postpone action until we should hear of the actual meeting of the national assembly; but all my subsequent reflection tends to the conclusion that we should act at once, and without hesitation, tender to the new republic of France our congratulations. For the life of me, I cannot see any evil result in the step. No man will contend against it as an act of interference with the affairs of others—an act that, in its remotest consequences, can lead to our entanglement in European difficulties. It has ever been the custom of nations to exchange congratulations upon momentous occasions and fortunate results.

In the history of man, there has occurred no more significant event than the recent French Revolution. It is a great all over, at least from first to last, from the highest to the humblest actor, by a moral grandeur that finds its only prototype in the conduct of our own heaven-guided ancestors. When revolts occur in kingdoms—when man, lashed to poverty by all the woes of oppression, rises to strike a single blow, and fall from the ignominious scaffold to the uncounted grave—when the chains of the oppressor are thus riveted tighter and tighter—when humanity and liberty have been laid together in a common grave—then monarchs have often exchanged congratulations. At this hour, when emancipated France—emancipated without a crime, without a stain—extends her new-born hand, and from her cradle lifts her smiling front, gazing at us, shall we pause—coldly pause—and give back the look with marble features? or shall we return the smile, and, with our heartfelt congratulations, cheer her to the richer than golden harvest? If there was anything in these resolutions contrary to the usages of nations—any principle at variance with the proprieties of international communication, I should feel bound, from this high place, to hesitate and weigh every contingent result. But I am unable to discover the rule or the reason against a national salutation from the matron government of republican America to the infant government of republican France. It is in the name of our people that we send the greeting. It is in obedience to the high behests of the ever active, the hundred-eyed genius of our institutions. We send to a recognized government—recognized by all the foreign officials of France, as far as I can learn—our minister led the way, trembling when the first news came, lest he should have back waiting an example. But I am happy to think he has discharged his duty; he went foremost; and, if he had not—better for him, far better, that he should never again put his foot upon his native land.

Why shall we not, as representatives of our country and her institutions, salute those who are struggling to imitate us? Monarchs can salute monarchs, even upon the birth of an infant heir to unlimited despotism. It is easier for a monarch to salute the presence of rational liberty. I know the doubt, the fearful doubt, that exists in many of the greatest minds—even in some of the most honored fathers that surround me, and I know, too, from conversation on all sides, as well as I can learn, that doubt can only be expressed by the word *solitude*—the deep, deep solitude with which maternal love watches the first steps of the idolized boy. Will he stumble? will he fall? the anxious limbs, the flashing eye, forbid the thought. He will walk, and walk to noble and vigorous manhood! France will walk, and walk to noble and vigorous manhood! This feeling inspires some misgivings, not in the purity of intention which discloses this great struggle, but in the detail which is to seal the result. Her national assembly is, perhaps, too numerous—one-fifth the number would have represented all the departments, all the interests of the French people, and avoided the dangers of faction and tumult. But I can feel no doubt of the issue. The descendants of the connected Girondins, united with the schools polytechnique, supported by the press and the intelligence of France, will avoid the terrible obstacle of the Mountain and the Jacobin and join to the regulated, constitutional liberty.

I trust with abiding confidence in the moderation, the wisdom, the public virtue, the intellect of France. I rest my case on a rock, upon the steady patriotism of the French people, in sustaining those great intellects who lend the way, pointing to the high destiny of France with the alacrity of faith, all the fervor of the seer. I dread no rising cloud which my friend from Alabama [Mr. Bagby] pictured the other day; I will not fear the baleful cloud of anarchy, lighted from every verge by concentric fires, and sweeping on the tempest wings to blast with its thunderbolts the new-sprung gods of freedom and mankind. Perish the thought—the prospect shall be lighted only by the lambent fire of exultant hope!

At this hour the spirit of freedom is on foot in lands and among people, where its faintest sign is but an unheard-of golden vision. Italy, the school-boy's theme, the land of his golden years, and his dreams of Caesar and of Tacitus—and of old liberty-loving Germany, are again warmed by the celestial flame. Europe is rocked by a moral earthquake. Every successive three discloses some new breathing-place for the subterranean fire, which, long suppressed, is bursting with more than volcanic power into the light and the approving presence of God.

These examples have done all this. The oppressed and famine-stricken of the Old World have annually flocked by thousands for refuge to us, the only resting-place for over-taxed humanity. They have drunk of the cup which never exhausts—they have fed at the board whose necromantic supplies are spread with more than "Bacchical profusion." They have bowed at the altar of their own God unquestioned, and listened to the ministrations of his priest undisturbed. They have walked by day, and slept by night, in the rude huts of their own land, and they have seen the green sword before their humble door. They have found a home.

Where gods might love to dwell
And wander with delight, or sit amid
Its sacred shades!

All this they have written, ship load after ship load, to those they have left behind; and thus the silent and invisible power of the Almighty has brought the message to the minds of the master spirits, from their closets have so long invoked the blessings of freedom. But perhaps I wander. I will only add, that my vote shall be given with heartfelt pleasure at once for these or any similar resolutions; and I trust that the vote may be taken this day, so that the intelligence may be conveyed to France in the Cambria, which sails on Saturday next. I am not prepared, however, to stop at this. When the National Assembly, in its session on the 20th of April—shall close its deliberations, and the President of France, in his annual message, shall refer to the French constitution after our own model, I would send a solemn embassy; its members composed of the snow-crowned and most honored heroes of our republic; those who have given the energy of a long life to liberty and their country, and whose mellow but all-radiant light still rests upon the theatre of action. I would send such an embassy in the name and with the spirit of our people, to fraternize with the descendants of those who shed their blood on the battle-fields of our own revolution.

Military Land Warrants.
For the information of the holders of Military Bounty Land Warrants, we publish the following Circular of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Registers and Receivers of the United States Land Offices.

GENTLEMEN: The location of Bounty Land Warrants, issued under the 9th section of the act of 11th February, 1847, has become the subject of so many inquiries from the holders of these warrants, that it is deemed advisable to issue the annexed additional Circular of Instructions in reference to the several points of law.

1st. The Warrant Certificates issued under the 9th section of the act of 11th February, 1847, by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be located by the soldiers and their heirs, upon any tract of land owned by the United States, and which is subject to pre-emption under special laws, or any of the price of which exceeds the minimum of \$1 25 per acre. You will, therefore, upon the establishing of a pre-emption, upon the act of 4th of September, 1847, by the soldier or warrantee, permit the location of the tract upon the tract. If the area of the tract so located be greater than the amount of the Warrant, the excess is to be sold for cash, and the receipt issued by the Receiver, agreeably to the instructions contained in the Circular of 1st October, 1847.

2d. An assignee of a Warrant can make his location only upon a tract of land which is subject to pre-emption. The provision of the law is, that the Warrant shall be located upon land to which "there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation." The construction given by this Office to this provision is, that the location shall be made upon a tract of land to which it is intended to give the benefit of the pre-emption right, and that it was not intended to apply to an individual holding a Warrant as assignee, who might have a pre-emption right, or a settlement and cultivation, which would entitle him to a pre-emption, upon a tract of land "subject to private entry." You will, therefore, when an assignee of a Warrant makes application to locate the same upon a tract of land, which is subject to pre-emption, or upon which there is a settlement and cultivation, permit him to do so. If the tract contains an excess over the amount of the Warrant, the excess is to be sold for cash, and the receipt issued by the Receiver, agreeably to the instructions contained in the Circular of 1st October, 1847.

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3d. When the holder of a Warrant shall insist upon making a location upon a tract which is subject to pre-emption, or upon which there is a settlement and cultivation, the pre-emption right, or the settlement and cultivation, shall be sold for cash, and the receipt issued by the Receiver, agreeably to the instructions contained in the Circular of 1st October, 1847.

4th. Any legal subdivision may be located by a warrant, either in whole or in different sections and townships, provided the several tracts are "in one body," that is, contiguous or separated by a line.

5th. The affidavit required of the locator of a Warrant, asserting that the land is vacant, may be made either by the party himself, or by any disinterested credible witness, who can make it for him to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver; and the affidavit, when made by a party who has no pre-emption right, or a settlement and cultivation in the tract, may be made by the locator of the tract.

6th. The date of location entered on the abstract, should agree with that of the location made by the party.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

Sympathy for Louis Philippe.—When the news of Louis Philippe's flight from France arrived in Boston, on Monday night, a brilliant party was called off in a fashionable quarter. The king's fall from power had become the subject of conversation, and one superlative specimen of talk society—a real topsayer among them—remarked—"I'm really sorry for Louis Philippe. I think he is to be pitted. He is an accomplished gentleman, and there ought to be a meeting of the gentlemen of Boston, qualified by their wealth, position and influence, to represent the public opinion of the city, to prepare an address of sympathy with him in his misfortune, and send it over to him by some delegate of acknowledged respectability and standing in the community."—*Boston Post.*

The majority in Illinois in favor of the new constitution, with about 40,000 and 50,000; in favor of the clause prohibiting the entrance of free negroes into the State, about 30,000; in favor of the two-mill tax, to meet the State debt, from 10,000 to 12,000.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The Congressional news is as usual, unimportant; as "proceedings." President making by the Whig House, leaves the Senate matter unfinished, and consequently but little is done in the way of legitimate business. A portion of the Whig majority are travelling and making speeches in States about holding elections.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph—copied from the Cincinnati Enquirer and Gazette.

Cincinnati, April 15, 6 P. M.
Flour—The transactions indicated no change in the market. The sales were 100 bbls. from store, at \$4.45 delivered; 100 do. from store, 67 and 63 do. from canal, 80 and 100 do. from rail-road, all at 4.40. There was a good deal of willingness to sell at the latter rate.

Provisions—Barrel Pork is still inactive, and the only sale reported was a small lot this morning at \$7.

Molasses—Sales of 70 bbls. N. O. at 25c; 25 do. at 26.

Sugar—A sale of 8 hhd. N. O. at 44c; 25 boxes common White Havana on private terms.

Coffee—Sales of 388 bags good fair Rio, at 7c.

Linseed Oil—A sale of 10 bbls. from store, at 50c; 25 do. at 50c.

Lumber—A sale of 10 M. right Brl. Staves at \$6; 10 M. extra do. at \$5.

Cheese—A sale of 150 boxes new, unselected, for shipment, at 84c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.
New York, April 15, 7 P. M.

There is a moderate demand for Flour for the East and home consumption. The sales comprise 2000 bbls at \$6.25 and \$6.30 for Genesee, at \$6.40 for Western.

The market for Corn and Oats is dull. Wheat is also heavy and has a downward tendency. There is more movement in Pork, and prices are a shade better. The market closed at \$8.75-\$8.80 for Prime and \$8.00-\$8.10 for Fair.

For Lard there is a good demand, and sales of Western at 65c. Of other articles the sales are only for the supply of the regular trade market.

PAID OFF—April 15, 8 P. M.

Moderate sales of Flour at \$5.50-\$6.00.

There have been no sales of Wheat worthy of report. Corn is heavy.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 8 P. M.

Small sales of Howard Street Flour at \$5.12; and of City Mills at \$6.00, market dull, but holders are stiff. Common lard from \$2.25 to 2.45.

Sales of Prime white Wheat at \$1.40-\$1.45 and of red at 1.32-\$1.35.

The market for Flour is active and dull at \$4.32.

Sales of 5000 bbls. at \$2 for hog round and 5c for Ham. Lard bids 54c.

Sales of Sugar at 42c. Molasses 27c, and Rio Coffee 74c.

The river is falling with 5 feet water in the channel.

THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION FOR MAYOR HAS resulted in the election of Havermayr, the democratic candidate, by a majority of several thousand.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The steamer Magnolia, which arrived last night, reports the following horrible circumstance, which occurred upon that boat on her last upward trip: When nearing Natchez, on Wednesday night, the barber of the boat, whose name is Briscoe, violated the person of a German emigrant girl, and then, in order to conceal his crime, threw her overboard. Both acts were seen by a lady in the cabin, who unfortunately gave the alarm too late. The scandal was immediately arrested, and lodged in jail at Natchez.—*N. O. Com. Bul.*, March 27.

Mr. Henley, in a late speech on the Mexican war, said: "The paper wrapper of a Mexican cartridge, mislaid of death fired at us at Buena Vista, and picked up by one of his constituents, was of the Webster's Philadelphia speech. His authority for this was Major Cravin, Capt. Davis, and Lieut. Shank, of the Indiana volunteers. The paper was still in possession of one of these gentlemen."

GEN. TWIGGS AND KEARNEY were tendered a public dinner by the citizens of N. Orleans, on the 31st ultimo, which they declined. The former left on the 1st instant for his home in Georgia, from which he has been absent for five years; and the latter left on the 2d for Vera Cruz.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SCOTT.—The New Orleans Delta of the 30th ult., speaking of Gen. Scott in connection with the annoying circumstances of the court martial, says that he "has exhibited the signs of serious indisposition and physical debility." We trust that they will prove to be of no serious character or permanent duration.

THE STORE OF MR. SEATON, of Centerville, Indiana, was set on fire a few days since. The injury to the building was slight, but goods were destroyed to the amount of \$1,000. The beautiful Seminary buildings at Cambridge city, Indiana, were entirely destroyed by fire on the 3d instant.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IN VERMONT.—The official journal for "Lewiston," the State of Vermont is thirteen! A pretty close contest; 34,541 votes were cast.

**PROSPECTUS FOR
CHAPMAN'S COON SKINER**
Published at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE UNDERSIGNED will commence the publication of the 5th volume of their celebrated COON SKINNER, commencing about the 20th of May, and published till the Presidential election, making 25 numbers previous, and one subsequent, the last number of which will contain the full official vote of the United States, and which of itself will be fully worth the subscription price.

Their facilities for rapidly publishing a larger edition have never equalled the present; and they confidently look for a larger circulation than heretofore.

The character of the Coonskinner heretofore, is an earnest of what may be expected in future. No exertion shall be spared to improve its contents, embellish and otherwise. Its aim will be to give a full support to the nominees of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and in every fair and honorable way, to sustain the cherished principles of the Great Democratic party of the Union.

The importance of general and correct information during the coming contest, when a higher than a Kingly office is to be filled by the unthought votes of a free and mighty people, should be apparent to all. That Truth may be disseminated, and Falshood and Error detected and exposed, we shall endeavor to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, bringing to our aid experience and every facility within our reach.

Nor is our State election in August of less importance. Our labors for years past will all be nothing, should we fail now in sustaining those measures which have so prospered the State the past five years. Once more in the full embrace of federal whiggery, and back we return to our former degraded position as a free, sovereign and independent State! And as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," let us all resolve, by upholding and sustaining Democratic doctrines, to continue those measures which none will deny have been so beneficial to us as a State and as citizens.

To this end, the Coon Skinner will also be devoted, not doubting that the Democracy will manfully sustain themselves in the coming contest.

Terms.
Single copy,.....\$50
Ten copies,.....\$4.50
Twenty copies,.....\$8.00
And all larger numbers in proportion.

Cash always in advance.
Our Agents would save us a very large amount of labor by having some person in their vicinity who will direct the papers, leaving it to us to enclose them to one address only. In packages of 20, where this is done, we will add numbers enough to make it an object, and so for larger numbers.

CHAPMAN & SPANN,
Will our brother editors please notice?

August Election.

The following announcements are made, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention:

For Representatives.
Gen. JAMES P. DRAKE,
GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,
DANIEL MOORE.

For Recorder.
ELI HAVESSTICK,
JACOB VANDEGRIFT.

For Sheriff.
CHARLES STEPHENS,
ZENAS LAKE,
JOHN S. ALLEN.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst. by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM N. GRADEN, to Miss MARY ORRILL, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah and Jane Corbally, both of this county.

MARRIED.—On the 12th inst. at the residence of Col. P. F. Tuohy, on New Albany, by Rev. Seth Woodruff, Capt. ALLEN E. TAYLOR, formerly of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, to Miss JULIA L. TULEY, of Louisville, Ky.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Gurley, Mr. GILMORE JORDAN to Miss HARRIET McLAUGHLIN, all of this city.

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

26 HIDE PRINCE O. Sugar 2 bbls 2 c, 2 Mackerel, 4 bbls No. 3 do., 2 bbls No. 4 do., 2 bbls No. 5 do., 2 bbls No. 6 do., 2 bbls No. 7 do., 2 bbls No. 8 do., 2 bbls No. 9 do., 2 bbls No. 10 do., 2 bbls No. 11 do., 2 bbls No. 12 do., 2 bbls No. 13 do., 2 bbls No. 14 do., 2 bbls No. 15 do., 2 bbls No. 16 do., 2 bbls No. 17 do., 2 bbls No. 18 do., 2 bbls No. 19 do., 2 bbls No. 20 do., 2 bbls No. 21 do., 2 bbls No. 22 do., 2 bbls No. 23 do., 2 bbls No. 24 do., 2 bbls No. 25 do., 2 bbls No. 26 do., 2 bbls No. 27 do., 2 bbls No. 28 do., 2 bbls No. 29 do., 2 bbls No. 30 do., 2 bbls No. 31 do., 2 bbls No. 32 do., 2 bbls No. 33 do., 2 bbls No. 34 do., 2 bbls No. 35 do., 2 bbls No. 36 do., 2 bbls No. 37 do., 2 bbls No. 38 do., 2 bbls No. 39 do., 2 bbls No. 40 do., 2 bbls No. 41 do., 2 bbls No. 42 do., 2 bbls No. 43 do., 2 bbls No. 44 do., 2 bbls No. 45 do., 2 bbls No. 46 do., 2 bbls No. 47 do., 2 bbls No. 48 do., 2 bbls No. 49 do., 2 bbls No. 50 do., 2 bbls No. 51 do., 2 bbls No. 52 do., 2 bbls No. 53 do., 2 bbls No. 54 do., 2 bbls No. 55 do., 2 bbls No. 56 do., 2 bbls No. 57 do., 2 bbls No. 58 do., 2 bbls No. 59 do., 2 bbls No. 60 do., 2 bbls No. 61 do., 2 bbls No. 62 do., 2 bbls No. 63 do., 2 bbls No. 64 do., 2 bbls No. 65 do., 2 bbls No. 66 do., 2 bbls No. 67 do., 2 bbls No. 68 do., 2 bbls No. 69 do., 2 bbls No. 70 do., 2 bbls No. 71 do., 2 bbls No. 72 do., 2 bbls No. 73 do., 2 bbls No. 74 do., 2 bbls No. 75 do., 2 bbls No. 76 do., 2 bbls No. 77 do., 2 bbls No. 78 do., 2 bbls No. 79 do., 2 bbls No. 80 do., 2 bbls No. 81 do., 2 bbls No. 82 do., 2 bbls No. 83 do., 2 bbls No. 84 do., 2 bbls No. 85 do., 2 bbls No. 86 do., 2 bbls No. 87 do., 2 bbls No. 88 do., 2 bbls No. 89 do., 2 bbls No. 90 do., 2 bbls No. 91 do., 2 bbls No. 92 do., 2 bbls No. 93 do., 2 bbls No. 94 do., 2 bbls No. 95 do., 2 bbls No. 96 do., 2 bbls No. 97 do., 2 bbls No. 98 do., 2 bbls No. 99 do., 2 bbls No. 100 do., 2 bbls No. 101 do., 2 bbls No. 102 do., 2 bbls No. 103 do., 2 bbls No. 104 do., 2 bbls No. 105 do., 2 bbls No. 106 do., 2 bbls No. 107 do., 2 bbls No. 108 do., 2 bbls No. 109 do., 2 bbls No. 110 do., 2 bbls No. 111 do., 2 bbls No. 112 do., 2 bbls No. 113 do., 2 bbls No. 114 do., 2 bbls No. 115 do., 2 bbls No. 116 do., 2 bbls No. 117 do., 2 bbls No. 118 do., 2 bbls No. 119 do., 2 bbls No. 120 do., 2 bbls No. 121 do., 2 bbls No. 122 do., 2 bbls No. 123 do., 2 bbls No. 124 do., 2 bbls No. 125 do., 2 bbls No. 126 do., 2 bbls No. 127 do., 2 bbls No. 128 do., 2 bbls No. 129 do., 2 bbls No. 130 do., 2 bbls No. 131 do., 2 bbls No. 132 do., 2 bbls No. 133 do., 2 bbls No. 134 do., 2 bbls No. 135 do., 2 bbls No. 136 do., 2 bbls No. 137 do., 2 bbls No. 138 do., 2 bbls No. 139 do., 2 bbls No. 140 do., 2 bbls No. 141 do., 2 bbls No. 142 do., 2 bbls No. 143 do., 2 bbls No. 144 do., 2 bbls No. 145 do., 2 bbls No. 146 do., 2 bbls No. 147 do., 2 bbls No. 148 do., 2 bbls No. 149 do., 2 bbls No. 150 do., 2 bbls No. 151 do., 2 bbls No. 152 do.,